John Carter Brown
Library
Brown University

KNOWLTON 1964

001
976

CLEMENS IX. PONTIFEX MAXIMVS,
CREATVS DIE XX IVNII ANNO M.DC.LXVII.

A SHORT

ACCOUNT

OF THE

LIFE and DEATH

OF

Pope *ALEXANDER* the VII.

With a Description of his *Funeral Machin*, and *Elegies* erected in St. *Peter's* Church in *Rome*.

Together with

An Exact Relation of the particular Ceremonies performed at the Creation and Coronation of this present POPE

CLEMENT the IX.

With

A CATALOGUE of all the CARDINALS.

Translated out of the Italian *Copies printed at* Rome :

By *P. A.* Gent.

London, Printed for *Moses Pitt* at the *White Hart* in *Little Britain*. 1667.

A SHORT

ACCOUNT

OF THE

LIFE and DEATH

OF

POPE ALEXANDER the VII.

RPJCB

A short Account of the Death of Pope ALEXANDER *the* VII.

HAving out of some *Italian* Papers undertaken to draw a Succinct Account of the last Sickness and Death of the late Pope *Alexander* the Seventh, I was afraid that the work would seem but maimed and imperfect, if I should not insert some Passages relating to his first Rise and Advancement to the Papal Dignity. I have therefore given this following Hint to that effect, for satisfaction of such as being unacquainted with his History, desire to have some knowledge of his Beginning, before I come to speak of his Latter end, which is the principal Scope of this short Narrative.

Pope *Alexander* the Seventh was Native of the City of *Sienna* in *Tuscany*, and descended of the ancient Family of *Ghisi*, who in his younger years, growing eminent for his great parts and Learning, was promoted at his riper age to the Bishoprick of *Imola* in the Territories of the Church, and therein behaved himself with so much Prudence and Policy, giving manifest Proofs, upon all occasions, of his great Capacity for publique Employments, that he was made Vice-Legat of *Ferara*; then Inquisitor of *Malta*; and afterwards sent *Nuncio* to *Cullen* and *Munster*, at the Treaty held there for a General Peace.

And having undergone all these Offices, and in them acquired much honour and reputation, he received as a reward of his great merits, a Cardinal's Cap, in the Year 1652, in the Month of *February*, from Pope *Innocent* the Tenth, and was admitted into the number of the *Purpurati*: After which, as a greater Testimony of the Pope's favour to him, he was constituted Secretary of State, and in that Employment continued till the Death of the said Pope, and his own Election to the Papacy, unto which he the rather attained, as was supposed, to cross the Designs of the Faction of the *Barbarini*.

At his first Creation, that he might gain the hearts of the Common-people, he used all means to express his Charity to the Poor, amongst whom he distributed great Sums of money; the like he did for the Deliverance of Prisoners, and for beautifying and building many Churches, and other publique Structures, not only in *Rome*, but also in several places in the Estate of the Church; wherein he exhausted most part of his treasure, and politickly refused all Presents, which were made him by such as intended thereby to insinuate themselves into his favour; as in particular, three rich Coaches, with six Horses apiece, from the Cardinal *de Medici*, the Cardinal *Arach*, and the Prince *de Pamphilio*. And amongst the rest, a Damask Bed embroidered with Gold, from that grand She Statist *Donna Olympia*, the Bosom Favourite of his Predecessor *Innocent* the X.

* *See her Life Printed at London. 1667.*

He filled all the vacant and most considerable Offices (so soon as he was established in his Throne) with very eminent and deserving Persons; and amongst others,

others, he conferred on the preſent Pope, *Clement* the Ninth, the Place of Secretary of State. To be brief, during his whole reign, which was almoſt Thirteen years, he gave evident teſtimony of his Zeal for advancement of the Intereſt of the See of *Rome*, ſhewing great moderation and indifferency toward the ſeveral Factions, always ſhunning as much as he could, the adhereing to any one of them, in prejudice of another.

But that I may not go beyond the limits of my intended brevity, which was only to give you this ſmall Account, for the better underſtanding of what follows, and that I might not be thought abruptly to begin the ſubſequent Diſcourſe of his laſt Sickneſs and Death; I do therefore now wave further particulars of his Life, and proceed to the intended Relation.

The Pope being ſeized with his old Diſtemper in the beginning of the laſt *Lent*, and fore-ſeeing the Danger which threatned him, without expecting any other advice of his Phyſicians, was willing to prepare himſelf for the great paſſage which he fore-ſaw, that in a ſhort time he was to make, from this Life to another; and intending in the firſt place to diſſintangle himſelf from all external buſineſs, that he might be able, with leſs diſtraction, to apply himſelf to the internal Concernments of his Soul; on the 13 day of *March*, of this preſent Year 1667 *new ſtyle*, he called a Conſiſtory, whether, being apparelled in the accuſtomed habit he went in Perſon, although much caſt down by his Infirmity, yet recollecting all the Spirits and Vigor which were left him, he conſtrained himſelf to perform that great Function. Wherein he

promoted to the Cardinalſhip eight of thoſe ſelect perſons, whom he ſuppoſed, for their great worth and labours, beſtowed for the good of the Papal See, had merited the advancement to ſo high Dignity.

But his Diſeaſe increaſing, four days after, he was Aſſaulted by a grievous fit, from which he concluded that his Sickneſs was mortal, and notwithſtanding, it grew more and more violent daily, yet for all this, he had thoughts of performing the long Ceremonies of *Holy Thurſday*, to prepare himſelf for Death, as he ſaid, by meditating on the ſacred Myſteries of the Paſſion of Jeſus Chriſt, and would have executed his intentions in deſpight of his pains, if his Phyſicians and Chyrurgeons, together with his Confeſſor had not perſwaded him to the contrary; remonſtrating to him the Inconveniencies which might ariſe, from the hard Labours which are inſeparable from ſuch prolixe Ceremonies. And although he was perſwaded by them all that time, yet was he reſolved with that little ſtrength he had left him (though much broken and extenuated by his Diſeaſe) on *Eaſter-day* upon the Gallery of *Monte Cavallo*, where this Function is uſed to be performed, with a ſolemn Benediction in *Pontificalibus*, to bleſs the People, which there flocked in exceeding great multitudes, being driven thereunto not only out of Devotion, but alſo by a deſire of ſeeing their Paſtour yet whole and alive. He bleſſed them, having raiſed himſelf up twice according to the Cuſtom, without the help of the Pontifical Seat; and this was the laſt time that he ſaw his flock, or they him.

But

But it was not Gods will that he ſhould long enjoy this apparent proſperity, for three days after he was aſſaulted by mortal pains, and ſuch ones, that the former in compariſon of theſe ſeemed but light Flea-bitings; which that he might gain vigour to reſiſt with Patience, he ordained the moſt *Holy Sacrament* to be expoſed in all the principal Churches of *Rome*. But the Diſeaſe growing deſperate, and he being aſſured by the Phyſicians that he was to dye, he received the tidings of Death, not only with a total reſignation to God, as he ſaid, but alſo with rejoycing and cheerfulneſs, as a meſſage of eternal felicity, which he hoped to enjoy: then called for the Viaticum, which after his confeſſion he received with great Devotion. After this he cauſed all the Sacred College of Cardinalls to be called to him; and though he was by the ſharpneſs of his Diſeaſe brought very low and almoſt reduced to extremity, yet he addreſſed himſelf with a ſteady voyce to them, in a moſt excellent and Eligant Exhortation in the *Latin* Tongue, which he ſaid, he purpoſely choſe, becauſe he could better expreſs his conceptions in that than in the *Italian*. In this amongſt other things he put them in remembrance of his Election, and their compelling him to accept that high Dignity, which was far from his thoughts, wherein he affirmed that they had made him Sacrifiſe the ſweetneſs of his Reſt, to their reſolutions: he begged their pardon for his frailty, which he might, through his paſſion, have committed, makes an Appology for expending great ſums for promoting the Church Intereſt. Intreats them to uſe the ſincerity and cleerneſs in the next Election, which was ſhortly to be, as

they

they had done in his. Exhortes them againſt Covetouſneſs, wherein he uſeth this expreſſion, Conſider that from the Church you have received the moſt honourable part of what you poſſeſs; that if you were conſtrained to leave that which you received from the Church, to the offerings of others, how much more contentedly, (without any other appetite) ſhould you then enjoy that which you do now poſſeſs, &c. Laſtly, he recommends to their care and protection his Cardinal Nephew, his Aged Brother, and the reſt of his Kindred, and himſelf to their prayers. This being ſpoken, he lifted up his hands and Bleſſed them, and then their Eminencies having made ſome reflections uppon his diſcourſe, approached to the Bed ſide with tears in their Eyes, and after they had taken pains to comfort him, with great tenderneſs they Kiſſed his hand, and departed.

At laſt, they being all departed, and only his familiar Friends and Ghoſtly Fathers continuing in the room with him, he altogether applyed himſelf to his Devotion, often repeating theſe words, *Cupio diſolvi & eſſe cum Chriſto*. And thoſe which aſſiſted him he cauſed continually to read Spiritual Books, & divers Prayers, and Pſalms, eſpecially the Penetential Pſalms, &c.

Now, if his Diſeaſe was long and painful in the higheſt degree, his Patience was then very admirable, and incredible, which he ſhewed in his ſuffering of thoſe cruel and moſt grievous torments, as without doubt, thoſe were which he endured, in regard of the many parts of his body, which after his Death, were diſcovered to be offended; yet was he never obſerved during all his ſickneſs to have a diſcompoſed countenance.

A certain Prieſt preſented him with a Picture, here there were very well drawn ſome Hearts, be- nd every one of which was repreſented one of the liſteries of the moſt holy Paſſion, and he ſent him ord, that it was not for any pretence he had, that e preſented him with that Picture, but only that at e ſight of that, he might call to mind, the torments ffered by *Jeſus Chriſt*, and thereby arm himſelf with atience, when his pains were moſt violent. It is poſſible to tell how acceptable this gift was to him, hich although it was but ſimple indeed, he requited e Doner of it with much Liberality, and cauſed it be put behind the Pillow, in that place exactly here he uſed to lay his Head, when he was moſt ormented with pains, and from time to time he com- anded it to be removed to the feet of the Bed, that e might with the more eaſe and ſitting up behold it. After he had received both the Euchariſt and e Extreme Unction; he diſpoſed himſelf for his *anſit*, with a marvellous undantedneſs: and had ready even loſt his Speech, when one of his Reli- ous men ſtanding by exhorted him to do an act of ontrition, and to aske *God* pardon of his Sins, he llecting his Breath, which was flying away, with moſt lanquiſhing voyce, which could hardly be un- rſtood, anſwered *Ita*. The ſame added that he ſhould pe in the Mercies of God, who is always ready to owre down his Mercies upon a penitent heart; The pe anſwered with the ſame weakneſs of Speech, *rte*. Which were the laſt words which proceeded t of his mouth. Although his Agony had laſted ng, and above meaſure painful, nevertheleſs the

great

great Pontife did not the ſhew leaſt ſign of Impatience: and when he perceived himſelf to decay, he ſaid, *Ones Life ſhould decay before ones Death.* He deſired to have his Indulgence in *Articulo Mortis*, from the hand and voice of one of the *Religioſi* that aſſiſted him.

He was often viſited by the Cardinals, contrary to the former cuſtoms, who were willing to be round about his Bed till his End. And on *Sunday* the 22. of *May*, about 22. of the Clock, he quietly rendred his Spirits to his Creator, in the 60 Year of his Age, and 13 of his Pontificate; and the ſame Evening, the uſual Ceremony being performed by the Cardinal Lord Chamberlain, the Corps were arrayed in the accuſtomed Veſtments, put into a Litter of Crimſon Velvet open on all ſides, compaſſed round about by the Penitentiary Fathers, with lighted Torches in their hands, accompanied by the Guards and Light Horſes, followed by the Artillery, and with the Rere Guard of Curiaſſiers, being carried to the *Vatican*, and there the next morning opened, there was found on one part of the Lungs, faſtned to one of his ſides, a Touch of a black Spot; one of his Kidneys waſted, and ſome Carnoſities or fleſhy Kyrnels inſtead of it, from whence the paſſage of the Urine was hindred; and an Ulcer of the Reins, which of all his other Diſeaſe was the worſt: From thence, being Embalmed and Pontifically Apparelled, he was carried the next day to the Cathedral of St. *Peter*, and placed in the Chappel of the moſt Holy Sacrament, where was a Concourſe of an infinite number of people, to kiſs his feet, and take from him whatſoever they could lay hands on, to preſerve to themſelves as Holy Reliques

FINIS.

A Brief Deſcription of the great Funeral Machine builded within the Cathedral of St. Peter *in* ROME, *for the Obſequies of his Holineſs Pope* ALEXANDER *the* VII.

With a Copy of all the Inſcriptions *and* Elegies *put up there in praiſe of his Holineſs.*

VEry conſiderable is the Fabrick of the Great *Mauſoleum* erected in the *Baſilica* of the Prince of the Apoſtles, oppoſite to the Chappel of the moſt Holy Sacrament, for the Death of of his Holineſs Pope *ALEXANDER* the VII. It conſiſted of a moſt high Urn ſupported by a Pedeſtal, having a Triple Crown over it, with four Spires, which much exceeded the height of the aforeſaid Urn, with foure ſteps *or degrees* between the foure Obeliskes, which were all round about full of *Coats of* Arms, and Impreſſes born up by very high Pedeſtals: on the fronts of which were ſeen the Arms of his Holineſs, and ſome moſt elegant Inſcriptions, which ſhall be here preſented for the ſatisfaction of ſuch as are curious.

On the firſt Spire from the ſide of the Epiſtle over againſt the Chappel of the moſt Holy Sacrament were the two following Inſcriptions:

Vaticani Templi Sanctitatem
Maximus Alexander,
Ut generi Humano augustiorem redderet
Circumduxit admirandam Porticum,
Quam Theatrum dixeris.
Ubi gestum facit cum majestate Religio.

And because the abovesaid Inscription alludeth to the building of the great Porch of St. *Peter's Church*, therefore over it was a Medal, wherein was painted to the life the fabrick of that Church.

On the other side of that Column was the following Inscription, alluding to the Temple of *Sta. Maria in Portico* caused to be builded as above after the *Contagion*, with its Medal likewise over it.

Extincta pestilenti Lue
Optimus Alexander
Ex Romani Populi Voto
A fundamentis extruxit grande Templum
Sanctæ Mariæ in Porticu.
Quasi Romanæ Portum securitatis.

Over against the Chappel of the Canons, called of the *Pieta*, on the lower part was engraven upon one of the fronts of the Pedestal of the Spire the following words, alluding to the Cathedral of St. *Peter*, with its Medal over it.

Ferream

Ferream tempeſtatem timente
Sapiens Alexander,
Cathedram Petri Arbitram temporum
Opere aureo magnificè ornavit;
Sic docuit non niſi per Petri ſedem
Vigere auream ætatem.

In the ſame Spire, on the other ſide, alluding to he building of the Church, and the Gate *Del Popolo*, vith its Medal painted over it, were theſe following Characters:

Totam ornaturus Romam
Beneficus Alexander;
Primam Populi Portam, mox Templum
Amplum, ac luculentum exornavit;
Sic tantum fauſto ingreſſui tribuit,
Quantum ſtuduit, ut Romam fæliciter coleretur.

Upon the other front of the Pedeſtal of the Spire, ppoſite to the Chappel of *Pieta*, were theſe follow- ng Verſes, alluding to the building of the *Sapientia* nd of the *Library* there erected with its Medal above.

Romanam Academiam Sapientiæ Sacram
Prudens Alexander
Amabiliorem reddidit, ac opportuniorem;

Pulcra ædificatione insigni Bibliotheca :
Roma potentius regitur
Amore Sapientiæ, quàm potentiæ metu.

On the other side of it alluded an Inscription to the building of the Church *Santa Maria Della Pace.*

Apertum tot annis Jani Templum
Pacificus Alexander
Ingeniosa pietate tandem clausit ;
Nobilitato Templo,
Quod Virgini, ac Paci dicatum est :
Sola Deipara Bellonam fugat.

Upon the front of the Obelisk, over against the Chappel of the *Sacrament*, on the uppermost part were the following words with their Medal over them alluding to the Restauration and Building made in the Port of *Civita Vecchia.*

Centum Cellas adversum Barbaros
Vetus Ecclesiæ Romanæ propugnaculum
Bellico Armamentario instruxit :
Tunc vere arcentur hostes
Cum parantur vires, quibus arcantur.

On the other side of this Spire alluded to the Restauration and Beautifying of the Church and *Piazza* or Market-place of *Santa Maria della Rotonda.*

Æden

Ædem Agrippe ſuperſtitioni ſuperſtitionem
Pius Alexander,
Depreſſa Platea, repoſitis Columnis
Priſtino ſplendori reſtituit.
Ne in hoc olim Ethnicæ impietatis Regno
Chriſtiana pietas indecore triumpharet.

On the two other fronts of the foure Spires there was for each of them another Medal without any Inſcription underneath: Other buildings were painted there, made in the life time, and by order, of the memory of the deceaſed Pope. The Urn was likewiſe adorned with the Hiſtories of the glorious actions done by his Holineſs the Pope: In the lower front was repreſented the *Immaculate Conception*, for the which his Holineſs ſome years ſince had been ſo much concerned. In another was figured the Coronization of St. *Thomas* of *Villa nova* the *Auguſtinian*. In the third front was that of St. *Franceſca di Sales*, Biſhop of *Geneva*. And in the fourth, the Beatification of St. *Peter de Arbues*, the *Aragonian* Martyr. And neer to that were two Pictures of the deceaſed Pope.

All the great Medals, Pictures and Impreſſes were beautifully adorned with gold, with the Compartments equal and uniform, which gave no little admiration to the great concourſe of people, who flocked to behold the ſymetrie of a Fabrick which amidſt ſadneſs breathed out ſo marvellous beauty.

And principally was the wonder of the Beholders increaſed on Monday morning, and the other two days following (wherein the Lords Cardinals performed the laſt Funeral offices round this *Mauſoleum*) when it appeared lighted by near ſix hundred Wax-lights, beſides a number of great Candles and Torches; and the ſplendour of the gold triumphing over the black colour with that of the burning Luminaries, it was not to be diſcerned whether or no the Lights gave a more pleaſing variety to the Gildings, or that the Gildings borrowing from them, made the greateſt luſtre.

At this fair and mournful ſpectacle remained ſpeechleſs with admiration, four great ſilver'd Statues, repreſenting the foure Vertues, *Prudence*, *Juſtice*, *Fortitude* and *Temperance*, who ſate by the ſides of the Urn; ſilent, not only out of admiration, being the Beholders of ſo fair and vaſt a Mole, but alſo for ſadneſs, as having loſt ſo dear a cheriſher of theirs, that had known ſo well how to learn happily their Doctrine.

It was admirable in the morning to ſee the Luminaries burn, with which the whole Machin was ordinarily fill'd, whileſt it flamed round about the four great Spires, by certain windows whereof they were full, and in them did marvellouſly aſcend within-ſide artificially by certain degrees, which were guided commodiouſly almoſt from the extremity of the Obiliſk, the work of the Mole remaining ſo admirable and undefaced until this preſent, to the end that each curious Eye may be ſufficiently ſatisfied with beholding it.

FINIS.

A true Relation of the Ceremonies perform'd within and without the Conclave for the Creation of CLEMENT *the* IX. *Elected the* 20th. *of* June, 1667.

With an Account of the Joys of ROME.

AMongſt the fair and curious functions which are uſually performed in the *Roman* Court, one, is that of the Creation of the Soveraign Biſhop (or Pope) whereof the relation of one Ceremony ought not to be omitted; and which is ſo much the more admirable, by how much it happeneth but ſeldome, and that not all thoſe, who being curious, deſire to ſee the like novelty, can feed their Eye in beholding it.

The Spirit of Pope *Alexander* the Seventh being flown up into heaven the two and twentieth of the Moneth of *May* of this preſent Year 1667, and his Obſequies perform'd by the holy College of St. *Peter*, the nine following days the Lords Cardinals, to the number of Sixty two, entered into the Conclave on Thurſday Evening the ſecond day of *June*, there being abſent from the Court foure Lords Cardinals,

Aragona,

Aragoua, *Viſcounti*, and *Moncada* in *Spain*: and *Tun* in *Germany*; and four more of their Eminencies lying ſick at their Palaces in *Rome*, two of which after ſome days entred into the Conclave (to wit) *Ludoviſio*, and *Santa Croce*, and the other two *Pallavicino* and *Bandinello* paſt a ſmall time after to a better life.

The Lords Cardinals were then in the Conclave, to the number of Sixty four, and the firſt morning, the Third of *June*, his Eminency the Lord Cardinal *Barbarino* the Deacon, having in the Chappel celebrated the Low Maſs of the *Holy Ghoſt*, he himſelf adminiſtred the Communion to the reſt of their Eminencies, to whom he afterwards made a Succinct Oration, exhorting them to be prepared for the receiving into their hearts the Divine Fire of the *Holy Ghoſt*, to the end that being filled with that Celeſtial heat, they might zealouſly bring forth the Election of a Pope, which might be an excellent Shepherd to govern the Chriſtian Flock.

In the following Days, when they had with mature conſideration, made many Scrutinies and Acceſſes for divers Subjects, finally after the Supreme Papal Sea had been vacant for the ſpace of Twenty eight days, was the moſt Eminent Lord Cardinal *Giulio Roſpigliosi* created, with ſufficient Votes for Supreme Paſtor, whoe noble bud and ancient Stock, was produced in the pleaſant Garden of one of the famous Cities of our *Great Tuſcany*. *Piſtoia* it was that hath had the fortune to bring forth him, who with his experience, Prudence, maturity of Council, and Sanctity of Life, hath always made himſelf remarkable, and will render himſelf more ſo in his high Throne, even to the people moſt remote and barbarous.

M

My Pen is not a fit Pencil in the leaſt to rough-draw the great Jubily with which the hearts of the people of *Rome* were filled, when on *Monday* morning the Twentieth of *June* it began to be whiſpered about the City, that ſo Deſerving a Prelate had been created the Sacred Monarch of Chriſtendome, and every one deſiring by manifeſt Signs to be certified of it, left their own houſes, running hither and thither, and like diſtracted people find no quiet whetherſoever they range, all congratulating with their friends their being favoured by heaven with ſo Holy a Paſtor.

In the mean time, the laſt Scrutiny and Acceſs being finiſhed in the Chappel called *Di Siſto*, wherein the Supreme Biſhop was created, and the Dore of it ſet open, there were ſeen to appear the Illuſtrious Lord *Sexton*, the Maſters of the *Ceremonies*, and the *Secretary*; and after the Schedules were burned, as it is the Cuſtom to do every day, the Lords Cardinals *Franceſco Barbarino* as Deacon of the Holy College, and *Arach* as firſt Prieſt made the accuſtomed intreaty to his Eminency the Lord *Giulio Roſpiglioſi*, that he would accept the Popedome, to the which by agreeing Votes he had been elected by the Lords Cardinals; and his Eminency having accepted that ſublime Charge, choſe to himſelf the Name of *Clement* the Ninth, and it is hoped that the Acts of his Clemency ſhall not prove, but correſpond to his Name.

The Maſters of the *Ceremonies* were called at that Act, and he being then conducted by ſome of their Eminencies behind the Altar of the ſaid Chappel, was by the Aſſiſtance of the Lord *Sexton*, and the Maſters of the *Ceremonies*, diſrobed of his Cardinal

Veſtments, and Cloathed Pontifically, that is, with a *White Caſſack*, a *Rochet*, a *Mozet*, and a *Red Sattin-Cap*, alſo with a Pair of *Shoes* embroidered with the the Sign of the *Croſs*.

Being Cloathed in this manner, he was ſet down in the Pontifical Chair before the Altar of the ſaid Chappel, where all their Eminencies, the Cardinals, came one by one to worſhip him on their bended Knees, for the firſt time, acknowledging him the chief Paſtor. At which Adoration, firſt appeared the Lord Cardinal *Barbarino* the Deacon, who (with his knees on the ground) kiſs'd his foot and his right hand, and was ſuddenly cauſed to riſe upon his feet by his Holyneſs, who kiſſed him on either Cheek.

At this inſtant was heard to reſound with ſweet Echoes by the harmonious Voyces of the Muſicians of the Chappel the *Ecce Sacerdos magnus*, and amidſt this loud reverberation, his Eminency the Lord Cardinal *D' Eſte*, one of the Maſters of the *Ceremonies*, bearing along the *Croſs*, accompanying him, was conducted to the accuſtomed Tower of the *Benediction* over the great Portch of the Church of St. *Peter*, and there they had but juſt opened, when his Eminency and the ſaid Maſter of the *Ceremonies*, with the *Croſs* could ſcarcely croud in; they ſhewed this moſt holy Banner to the people, who ſtayed in the *Piazza* eager to behold it, eſteeming it a certain Sign that afterward by the ſaid Lord Cardinal would be proclaimed thoſe words which cleerly were heard to be pronounced that is to ſay, *Annuncio vobis gaudium magnum; habemus Pontificem Eminentiſſimum, & Reverendiſſimum Dominum Cardinalem Julium Roſpilioſum, qui ſibi nomen impoſuit Clementem nonum.*

Ur

Unexpreſſible was the Content which the people ſhewed when theſe words were publiſhed; and no leſs was the Deſire of the Nobility, who without the Bridge (which was ſhut up with Portcullesſes) ſtayed with a multitude of Coaches, wherewith all the neighbouring wayes were crouded: neither was the eagerneſs of the numerous people inferior, every one expecting with extreme impatience that they ſhould open to them thoſe grates which hindered them from being able to run into the *Piazza* of St. *Peter*, to hear the Election of the Pope publiſhed, and to ſee the other Functions.

It had already ſtroke three and twenty of the clock, when after the publication aboveſaid was finiſhed, there ſounded unexpectedly in every ones ears the thundrings of the loud Artillery, an inanimate Inſtrument to rouze up in the hearts of Mortals, Jubily and Mirth; the Shot went alternately from the Muſquets, Cannons, and Mortar-pieces for half an hours ſpace. The grates were ſet open, the chains thrown down, the Coaches ran about, the people flew; nothing was heard but Voyces of Acclamation and noiſes of Mirth, every one deſiring to get into the Cathedral of St. *Peter*, where it was hoped that they might behold the new Paſtor; all the Bells rang, neither was there a corner in *Rome* wherein was not diſcerned an exceſſive Joy and unexpreſſible Contentment in all mens countenances; nor ſtood the Drums and Trumpets idle, whoſe hollow Mettals ſweetly invited the Squadrons of Soldiers, which ordinarily ſtayed in the *Piazza* of St. *Peter*, to anſwer them with a Doubled Salve of Muſquet Shot, who betwixt mirth

and Jubily had already appropriated to themſelves the Cardinal Coach, with the Horſes of the Soveraign Paſtor, from whoſe Coach-man they had alſo taken away his Cloak, and theſe are the accuſtomed Spoils belonging to the ſaid Soldiers.

In this interim many Maſons un-walled the Conclave, their Eminencies the Cardinals being already brought to the ſecond Adoration in the ſaid Chappel, the moſt eminent *Barbarino* the Deacon beginning as above, and the other Cardinals following all in order with purple Coats, and this Function being ended, the Muſicians of the Chappel preceeding, who ſang certain Mottets; the *Croſs*, and their Eminencies the Lords Cardnials following, his Holineſs was carried in a Pontifical Seat into the *Baſilica*, where he was by all the ſacred College adored the third time: the aforeſaid Muſicians ſinging at the ſame inſtant the *Te Deum Laudamus*, &c. the adoration being finiſhed, and the *Te Deum*, the Lord Cardinal Deacon was conducted to the ſide of the Epiſtle, where ſome Prayers and Verſes were ſaid over the new Pope, who was ſet down upon the Altar, from which when he had deſcended, the Mitre being firſt reached to him by one of the Aſſiſtant Deacons, and having the *Croſs* ſtanding before him, he turned to the people, and gave them his Benediction; and after his Mitre was again put on by one of the Deacons, he aſcended with the ſaid moſt Eminent Cardinals the Steps of the Altar, and gave his Benediction to the ſacred College, on both ſides of him where he ſtood; then being disrobed of his holy Pontifical Embroidered Mantle, and his Mitre carried to him, he was put in a cloſe Seat, and carried to the Pope's Lodgings

ings in the *Vatican* Palace, with a great Train of ollowers; St. *Peter*'s Church, and the Portches of it, esounding with the continual Voyces, *Long live Pope lement the Ninth*, his Holineſs imparting his Pontifi- al Bleſſing unto the numerous people, at his aſcend- ng into the Palace. Every one was ſatisfied to ſee the upreme Paſtor, who with his Majeſtical gravity (by hich he forced all hearts to reverent veneration, and o proſtrate themſelves on their Knees) was obſerved o diſcover a pleaſing affability.

Rome celebrating theſe Feſtivals, was ſeen that ſame ight, and the other two following, all light, by a umber of Bonfires in the publique ways, and by any Torches and other Luminaries, at the Windows f Palaces, and particular Houſes; and each of heſe nights, this Caſtle of St. *Angelo* hath with multi- lied Vollies of Shot rouzed the courage of every one o renew the Joy for the Election of Pope *Clement* the linth, regiſtred from Eternity with the Pen of the ncreated Providence, in the Leaves of Immortality, y the Soveraign Mover, who hath granted to us this oly Shepherd, to the end he may rightly guide his lock, and reſcue them from the Teeth of the infer- al Wolf, with an holy Pattern, and an exemplary ife, that may ſerve as a Mirrour or Looking-glaſs to ll the World, and a Spur to every one to drive them o the way of perfection, and to enrich them with me of thoſe many Virtues which are marvellouſly eſplendent in his Holineſs.

FINIS.

At the Election of the Supreme Bishop Clement *the* IX. *were present Sixty four Lords Cardinals ; that is to say ,*

Barberino
Ginetti
Antonio Barberino
Pallotto
Brancaccio
Carpegna
Harach
Durazzo
Gabrielle
Orsino
Facchinetti
Grimaldi
Rossetti
Ludouisio
Cibo
Sforza
Odescalco
Raggi
De Retz
Homodei
Ottobono
Imperiale

Borromeo
Santacroce
Spada
Albici
Acquauiua
Chigi
Elci
Farnese
ROSPIGLIOSI
Bonuisio
Bichi
Vidone
Barbarigo
Boncompagno
Litta
Corsino
Donelli
Piccolomini
Caraffa
Paluzzi
Rasponi
Conti

Nini
Roberto
Spinola
Caraccioli
Delfino
Este
Donghi
Rondanino
Maildachino
Hassia
Carlo Barberino
Pio
Gualtieri
Azzolino
Vecchiarelli
Franzone
Mancino
Celsi
Sauelli
Vandomo.

A true Relation of the Ceremonies perform'd at the Solemn Coronation of his Holineſs Pope CLEMENT *the* IX. *Dedicated to the Illuſtrious and Reverend Father* Fr. Giacinto Libelli, *Maſter of the ſacred Apoſtolical Palace.*

Reverend and Illuſtrious Father,

THE Functions of publick demonſtrations which are wont to be made, either at the Promotions of Princes, or at other happy ſucceſſes, deſerve not the title of Feſtival, if the applauſes of the People diſagree from the inward reſentments of their minds; but thoſe wherein the joys of the heart, and acclamations of the tongue are united with excellent harmony, are rendered more worthy than others of being by means of the Preſs tranſmitted to the knowledge of Poſterity. Such was the *Coronation* of *Clement* the IX. lately Cardinal *Roſpiglioſi*; and for this reaſon I took the courage to write it, and dedicate it to the name of your moſt Reverend Fatherhood: I doubt not of its acceptance, becauſe that you ſuſtaining under Him (with ſo much praiſe) one of the moſt principal Charges of the Pontifical Palace, never conferred but on Subjects of eminent merit, cannot reject a labour which is diffuſed into the Glory of thoſe who fill the precinct of this holy place above any other part of Chriſtendom, it even comes to (point out) *it ſelf*, amongſt the very ſame perſons.

Betimes on Sunday morning the 28. of *June*, were made ready the things neceſſary for the perſon of his Holineſs, in the Chamber of the Vatican Palace, called of the *Paramenti*, whither the Pope at the appointed hour was carried from his own Lodgings.

There by the moſt eminent Cardinals Deacons,

Eſte

Este and *Rondinino*, and other Ministers designed t
that office, he was cloathed with an Amicte, a Surplice
a Girdle, a Stole or long Vesture, a Rochet and
precious Mitre; the sacred College of their Eminen
cies cloathed also in their accustomed Purple Clokes
making a Majestical Crown round about him. In thei
appointed places stood the other Prelates, every on
with his Cope over his Surplice, and the Officers wea
ring their Cloaks.

The Pope prepared as in the like solemnity is usual
the Procession began towards St. *Peter*'s Church. Th
Cross-bearer going first with a Crucifix, between tw
assistant Ministers; then the other Prelates and Offi
cers; and in their places, according to the order o
precedency, went their Eminencies, the Cardinals
two by two: His Holiness followed cloathed as above
said, under a Canopy of state, carried in a Pontifica
Seat by his Stable Grooms wearing long red Gownes
and the Staves of the Canopy of State were carried u
by Knights of St. *Peter*.

The new Pope being arrived at the Portch o
St. *Peter*, sate down in a Pontifical Chair, set there on
Throne, raised but little from the Floor, and under
Cloth of State, and then the Lord Cardinal *Barba
rino* (Archpriest of that Cathedral) did beseech hi
Holiness, that he would admit the most Reverend
the Canons of the Chapter-House, to the kissing o
his Foot; when which Function was ended he entre
by the middle gate into the Church, carryed as a
foresaid, and making his adoration to the most Hol
Sacrament, he went towards the *Clementine* Chappe
all ready prepared for this purpose, and received th
most eminent Cardinals to the kiss of his knee, an
th

the other Prelates to that of his Foot. This Ceremony finiſhed, and the Mitre being laid aſide, the Pope roſe up, and ſtanding as the Cuſtome is, bleſſed the People: And whilſt the Sub-Deacon who was to ſing the Epiſtle, cloathed himſelf in his accuſtomed Veſtments, his Holyneſs tuned the *Deus in Auditorium*, &c. of the Prime.

Whilſt the *Prime* was ſinging by one of the Aſſiſtant Lord Biſhops, another of the Aſſiſtant Lord Biſhops ſtood forward with a Book, wherein the new Pope read the Preparatory to the Maſs. By this time, the Apoſtolical Sub-Deacon had dreſſed himſelf in his accuſtomed Garments, and the Sandals were taken up by the hand of the Lord *Sexton*, who by the help of one of the Chamberlains put them upon the feet of his Holyneſs, who at the end of the *Prime*, laying down his Mitre, and ſtanding upon his Feet, ſang the Corrent Oration, the moſt Eminent Cardinal *Barbarino* the Deacon holding the Book before him. The Prayer ended, and the *Benedicamus*, &c. ſaid by the Singers, the moſt Eminent Cardinal *Barbarino* returned to his place, and his Holineſs was cloathed in his wonted Robes for the ſolemn celebration of the Maſs, and after they were quite dreſſed, the Proceſſion began towards the Altar of the Holy Apoſtles St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, in this order.

Firſt went the Houſhold Servants of his Holyneſs, and his Chamberlains. Next followed the Barons, the Conſervators, and the Orators of Princes, the Secretaries and Conſiſtorial Advocates, confuſedly one amongſt another, and without order, but two being the moſt ancient of each order led in the worthyeſt place; Then the Aſſiſtants, the Clerks of the Cham-

ber, the Auditors of the *Rota*, the *Accolito Turiferario*, with the Candleſtick-Bearers, the Sub-Deacon with the Papal-Croſs, and with him the other Sub-Deacons; the Sub-Deacons, the one Greek, and the other Latin, each of them with his Book; then the Abbots, the Biſhops, and the Archbiſhops followed after the Biſhops that were Aſſiſtant to the Pope, and according to the order of precedency the moſt eminent Cardinals; betwixt two Aſſiſtant Deacons, who were the Lords Cardinals *Eſte* and *Rondinino*, went his Eminency the Lord Cardinal *Maldachino*, that was to ſing the Goſpel in the Papal Maſs. Laſtly, followed the Pope as aforeſaid.

Afterwards between the two priory Chamberlains came the Lord *Cerri* Deacon of the *Rota*, with the Mitre, and the Prothonotaries and Overſeers of the Pope's Court not dreſſed. Immediately before his Holyneſs the Seign. *Fulvio Servantio* Maſter of the Ceremonies, carrying in his hand two Canes, in the top of one of which was a little Flax, and in the other a lighted Candle, and at the Pope's going out of the Chappel of St. *Gregorio*, the Maſter of the Ceremonies turning, gave fire to the Flax and kneeling before the Pope, ſaid with a loud Voice, *Sancte Pater, ſic tranſit Gloria Mundi.* And ſo it was done two other times before he came to the Altar of the Holy Apoſtles.

The Pope being come into the Chancel of the Chappel, the laſt three Cardinal Prieſts preſented themſelvs before him, & kiſſed him on the Breaſt and Face. Then ſtanding at the Altar, the Mitre being laid aſide, and the accuſtomed Prayers made at the Desk, the Maſs began, and immediately after the Confeſſion was made,

nade, he went mitred into the Throne, and there ite down, and was accosted by the most eminent Cardinal *Antonio Barbarino*, as youngest Deacon, who tanding betwixt the other two Bishops sang the first Prayer; and the most eminent Cardinal *Ginetti*, the econd Bishop, sang the second; and his Eminency Cardinal *Barbarino* as first Bishop the third, each of whom when he sang, standing between the other two. When these Prayers were ended, his Holyness without the Mitre, went up to the Altar, and his Eminency the first Deacon, by the help of his Eminency *Rondinino* the second Deacon, taking the Mantle rom the Altar, put it upon his Holyness, saying the ccustomed words at the doing such a Function; oming from the Altar, it being perfumed with Incense as the use is, he withdrew to the throne of the *pistola*, and standing up with his Mitre on was Incensed by the most Eminent Cardinal *Maldachino* the Deacon, without admitting him to kiss his hand, as was the Custome at other times; but immediately eturning to his throne, he received him to his wonted everence, and the other Prelates.

After the Prayers were said, the usual Letanies ung, and the Mass ended, so prepared as he was, he Pope went up unto the Throne that was prepared upon the broad place on the top of the Stairs, before the entrance of the Cathedral of St. *Peters*, where sitting down, he gave time to all the People o go out of the Church to see the Act of his Coronation.

Then the most eminent Cardinal *Rondinino* the second Deacon, took off from his head the Mitre, and his Eminency the first Deacon standing on his right side,

11352-10

side, put upon the head of the Pope the Triple Crown, saying, *Accipe Tyaram tribus coronis ornatam, & scias te esse Patrem, Principum, & Regum: Rectorem orbis: in terra vicarium salvatoris nostri, Cui est Honor, & Gloria*, &c.

At this time was the Artillery of the Castle of St. *Angelo* shot off, the people, with Voyces of mirth and contentment, accompanying the loud noise of the Cannons. The insolent clamours of the Multitude being somewhat asswaged, the Indulgencies as the custom is were published.

The Crowned Pope after he had blessed the People, was carried without a Canopy of State, to the said Dressing Chamber, or *Camera de Paramenti*, where being disrobed, the said Cardinal Deacon in few words congratulated with him, in the name of all the sacred College. From hence he was conducted to his Lodgings, amidst the applauses of the People, who seeing in the person of so worthy a Pope, to tryumph, both merit, bounty, and piety, promised to themselves a Golden Age.

For three whole nights, all the City, and the Lords Ambassadors, Cardinals, Princes, and Barrons, gave Signs of their Contentedness with Luminaries, Artificial fires, and burning great quantities of Pitched Barrels: but it was then most pleasant to behold the Castle of St. *Angelo*, all surrounded with fire in a most exquisite order, distinguished with the *Girandola*, and a number of Chambers and other Fireworks.

Your Reverend, and most Illustrious
Fatherhoods Servant
STEPHANO CAVALLI.

FINIS.

THE

Roſes in *Ludgate-ſtreet*. M DC LXXVI.

C585
E96t

C585
Au35e